VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1173117

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH GOEL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI-RAJINDER NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Kshama 27/8/22

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional music is an essential part of Indian culture having an fuse connect with religion, culture and diversity

Examples of cultural tradition

(1) Hindustani music reflects to tone and music of north Indian states
↳ It comprises of on the spot improvisation in front of audience

(2) Sufi music is more serene and slow and try to promote 'God's worship' and tolerance among all religions

(3) Banaras ghasana music reflects the speciality of north Indian music along with its dance forms

(4) Similarly Lucknow ghasana has been followed and patronised by kings (Specially from mughal era)

(5) Music in southern states in more well defined and the singer does not move from requisite tone

(6) Music in Kerala, Tamil nadu is more often used with the dance forms like Bharathatyam

Thus, music plays a central character which binds the 'Salad bowl' of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Working class group was an essential part of freedom struggle providing adequate manpower and spread awareness about rights

Emergence of working class movement

* It started in 1860s, when British passed Factories act, 1884 to give limited hours of work
* However, the main motive was to save the lanchasire mills from cheap Indian products
* During Swadeshi movement (1907)

working class played effective role in awareness generation and production of Indian goods

(84) In non-cooperation movement the participation of working class made the difference by allocation of goods at right time

Contributions
- → Provision of requisite manpower
- → Fight against the cheap british goods
- → Key role in civil disobedience in assembling people
- → work as underground workers during Quit India movement

Thus, people like 'lala lajpat rai' who became the head of working class congress played key role in reducing workers' exploitation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhi and Tilak, were key part of Indian freedom struggle, who helped the movement in assembling the masses to achieve their goals

Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak's politics

(1) Trust in the ability of masses like Swadeshi movement (1907) and non-cooperation movement (1921)

(2) Use of culture and religion to unite people
E.g. Tilak: Ganpati festival
Gandhi: Khilafat movement

(3) Promotion of swadeshi clothes and goods
such as swadeshi movement and khadi promotion by Gandhi

(4) Strengthening the internal power through satyagraha

Counter- Argument

* Tilak was more towards revolutionary movement, while Gandhi believed in non- violence

* Gandhi as a leader was accepted across all party lines, even communists and muslim league. Tilak was not so acceptable in every arena

* Tilak was confined to few areas like Maharastra (Bombay), United provinces

Thus both gandhi and tilak played the quintessential role in awareness and uniting the people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

70% of earth is composed of Oceanic water, while 94% of biodiversity belong to our oceans

Loss of memory by human-Induced warming

(1) Ocean was is deoxygenated due to excess global warming leading to permanent changes in water characteristics

(2) Sea-floor spreading used 'Ocean memory to predict the earth's age and features, they might be lost due to warming

(3) Memory is lost by movement of water flow disruption

E.g. Change in Atlantic meridian ocean circulation (AMOC)

Consequences

* Loss to bio-diversity and entire food chain
* Potential challenge to food security

E.g. More than 35% food come from ocean

* Acidification of oceans
* Reduction in carbon absorption capacity of oceans
* Loss of coral reefs and other key spots in the ocean

Oceans are key to overall ecosystem, Blue economy must be safeguarded through International collaborations such as Rotterdam & Basel Convention

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment refers to the changes in characteristics of the soil overtime during change in environment and anthropogenic factors

E.g. Soil starting to become more basic in nature

Increase in water percolation capacity

Benefits

* Potential raise the 'fertility of the soil'
* Need of less fertilisers and pesticides
* Help in diversification of crops

E.g. Movement from wheat to millets

* Increase in farmers' Income by better suitability of soil in accordance with climate

Concerts of soil amendement

* May result in loss of biodiversity and soil varieties

* Remove the originality of soil making the less fertile due to artificial ingredients

* Breakage of top layer (A- layer) of the soil leading to higher chances of run-off

Thus, soil amendement is an Interesting phenomenon affecting the soil characteristic which must be harnessed to raise overall productivity and output

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plants refers to the power plants which can generate energy through multiple sources as well as sustainable generation for better efficiency and reduced emissions

Advantages

* Early fullfillment of Indian goal of 500 GW by non-fossil fuels by 2030 at COP 26
* Reduce the pollution levels from coal power plants
* More availability of energy to strengthen Indian Industrialisation and

'Make in India' Initiative

* Rise in private sector participation leading to higher capital availability
* Less foreign dependence on Imports of oil (82% of total consumption) and savings foreign exchange

Challenges

(1) Huge Upfront cost in establishment of hybrid power plants

(2) Need 5-10 years for development and work at full capacity

(3) Unavailability of skilled manpower

Thus, hybrid power plants are the 'future of renewable energy'. Sharing of technology, Private Investment and global Collaboration is need of the hour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए , Candidates must not write on this margin

Van allen Radiation belts are the Imaginary belts in physical environment to study the impact of magnetic and physical radiations

Formation of Van allen belts

* First step of formation is through Interaction of sub-atomic particles to ensure the belt formation
* Movement of radiative charge across belts lead to generation of energy
* Feedback mechanism after formation lead to Intensification of belts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

. Reasons for growing focus

* Applications in nuclear radiation and renewable energy usage

* Possibility of usage in space research and discovery of cosmic waves

* Strengthen the evidence in favour of einsthein theory of relativity

* Might be the solution to explanation of blackholes formation in outer space

* Huge Investment by USA and Chinese government to understand applications

Thus, research in Van allen radiation can prove to be a fruitful Investment having application across multiple sectors

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए ,
Candidates must not write on this margin

In a recent survey by UNHRC, 48% of married women accepted that they have been sexually exploited by their spouse in some manner

Need for criminalisation of marital rape

(1) Right to life (Article-21) and Right against exploitation is fundamental right of every human

(2) Rape is rape and the exception and Civil rights, 2005 should be abolished

(3) Justice JS Verma Committee suggested the required changes in marital rape provisions

(4) Others → Criminalisation in US, UK

→ Forward step in sexual and reproductive health of women

→ Raise the status of women in patriarchial society (SDG-5)

Improve confidence of women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges

(1) Disrupt the Institution of marriage (Attorney General statement)

(2) Huge possibility of misuse against innocent men
E.g. 498-A (IPC) misuse)

(3) Difficulty in generation of proof

(4) Entry of state in citizens' bedroom must be avoided

Thus, special committee must be formed with community participation to tackle the legal loopholes and provisioning of basic human right to women

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 8.6% of elderly population poised to rise to 15% by 2050. They are the largest beneficiaries in care economy

Care economy

It refers to all the economic practices focusing on care of old age people, people with chronic diseases, disabled people

E.g. Startup to help old age people in helping with heavy work at home

Challenges

① Lack of private sector participation with only few companies and startups

(2) Poor source of Income with old age people leading to disinterest from young people

(3) Nuclearisation of family and urbanisation poses emerging social and psychological problems

(4) Lack of old-age friendly, disable friendly Infrastructure

Steps taken

* Rashtriya Vayoshree yojna for helping old age people
* Special hospitals and wards for vulunerable section
* Incentive to private sector to participate in silver economy
  ↳ Ex- Tax Incentives
* Disable and old-age friendly nursing courses

Thus, role of government (Infrastructure, finance) and private sector (technology) is critical to ensure achivement of best care for all

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

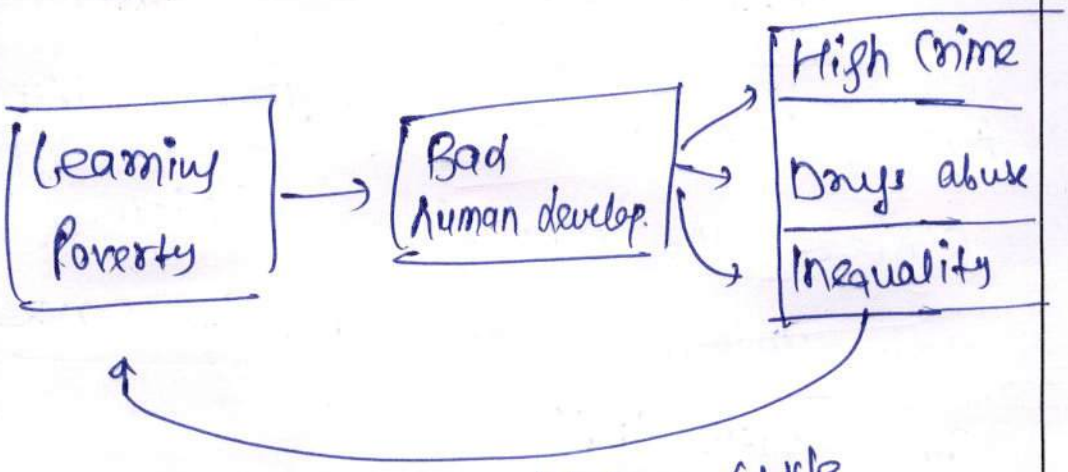
In a recent report by World bank, 71% of 10 year old kids are not able to read basic texts and solve 2nd standard maths problems

Implications of learning poverty

* Poor quality education of children will lead to loss of demographic dividend
* Increase in Inequality due to advent to ed-tech which is unaffordable by poor people
* Raise social and economic poverty by reducing the scope of Quality employment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Poor human development and Increase in gender Inequality, rural-urban gap



Feedback of Vicious cycle

WAY AHEAD

* Improve in the skilling Infrastructure (Skill India mission)
* Ensure Outcome based compensation to teachers to enhance learning outcomes
* Public Investment in school Infrastructure E.g. Smart boards, teaching enhancement (PM-DIKSA)
* Awareness to parents, to send their children to school regularly

Thus, Community participation, learning from foreign countries and 6% of GDP to education is immediately needed

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural traditions of painting have been part of Indian culture since many centuries, which show unique characteristics in cave in south India

Evolution of Mural traditions in South India

* Initially, it started with cave painting through hard stones by tribal people

* Gradually, they started drawing particular figures and geometric elements in the painting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Use of red colour (through red stone) is prominent in mural painting of south India

* Gradually in modern age, Mural painting was made such that any water, rain fall cannot remove it

* More Intricate paintings of hindu god, goddess, animals were made by specialised artists

* Painting in caves such as pandu-leni caves, jain caves, buddhist caves focus on historical and cultural aspects

Significant characteristics

(1) Use of natural elements for getting

the requisite colour in the painting

* Prominent usage of cave walls and blue colour for making animals and natural elements

* Patronisation by kings such as Chola, Chera, Chalukyas led to better development

* Secular painting with direct connection with any particular religion

* Adoption of Murals by north Indians on the gradeur of paniting in Thanjver

Thus, Mural painting remained the key piece across dynasties to define the southern culture and traditions and spread it in other countries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 'battle of 1857' is called the starting point of Indian nationalism, which united the country in one thread to a much extent against britishers

Indian nationalism as product of colonial modernity

* Social base was limited to middle class Intellegensh'a who were belonging to rich middle class
E.g. Raja Rammohan Roy, Motilal nehru

* More focus toward modernising the Indian societies towards the western model
E.g Food, clothing, language

(3) Major developments were confined to Bengal, Bombay, Madras showing the british imperialistic driven modernity

(4) Majority of the leaders were foreign educated and english speaking making them more loyalty towards british

(5) More focus on legislative changes (1861 act, 1892 act) and less focus on overall Independence of India

Uniqueness of Indian nationalism

★ Showing the authority of vedas over western philosophy.
E.g. Swami Vivekananda

★ Believed in one god and proved through Indian scriptures E.g. Raja Ram mohan roy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Use of vernacular language to spread the overall campaign

* Role of early moderates such as RC Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji in explaining the drain in colonial rule in simple language

* Reforms in Indian society, by eradicating widow remarriage restrictions, child marriage, sati.
  ↳ Main argument was through Vedas, upnashidas not through western philosophy

Although 19th century freedom struggle was driven by middle class, english educated, male driven people, but they had Indian characteristics which further motivated the new range of leaders

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmentalism refers to the care and safeguardedness of environment and having the central belief that human life and environment are one and the same.

Manifestation of environmentalism in post Independent India

(1) 'Chipko andolan' spearheaded by Sundar lal bahuguna was key movement
↳ Usage of gandhian method to save environment
↳ Huge participation of women

(2) 'Narmada bachao movement' to safeguard

- the river as well as the community surrounding the river
  - ↳ Stopped the illegal formation of dams

★ Sabarmati movement to save the river from illegal construction by private companies

★ 'Save the tiger movement' led to formation of wild life protection act, 1972 and tiger reserves

★ Safeguarding animals from hunting from kings, elite people

E.g. Bishnoi community movement against the shooting of innocent animals

★ Clean ganga movement in 1980s

a. led to formation of Clean ganga

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

mission' and 'namani gange' to make the river free of pollution

* Tribals movement against forest Conservation act, 1980, which led provision of forest rights, 2006

Limitations of movement

* Very short- lifetime leading to poor success rate
* Many movement driven by vested Interests and selfish means
* Poor participation of middle class
* Less focus on oceans, air pollutions.

Thus, in 75 years, civil society has played a key role in ensuring healthy environment for all and we need mass participation to tackle new age problems

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napolean emerged as the supereme leader in early 19th century post French revolution of 1789.

Continental blockade strategy

For conquering britain, Napolean focused on beating the british by stopping the supply of economic goods and huge debt formation

Rationale of continental blockade

* Less required of forces to beat the strong british powers

E.g. British navy was significantly stronger than French

* Focus on stopping the supply of key raw materials and finished goods

* Hamper the success of british Industrialisation in late 19th century by stopping the supply of goods

* Threaten food security and higher chances of famine in Britain

Problems with Continental blockade strategy

(1) Lack of adequate resources in the hands of french to defeat British

(2) Britain had better colonies in terms of productivity and skilled manpower

E.g. India (Agriculture), Africa (Slaves)

(3) Self-sufficiency of britain through own resources as well as raw material

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

from colonies

(4) Geo-strategically, British forts were in better position of trade ~~after opening of Suez ca~~ through atlantic as well as pacific ocean

(5) Better Infrastructure in the hands of britain in terms of railways, communication, arms

Positives of Continental blockade

* Early success in 1800s due to resource scarcity in britain
* Least wastage of french resources

Thus, Continental blockade though, mildly successful, could not fullfill the imperialistic ambitions of napolean to rule the entire europe and asia in early 1800s

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic consists of more than 35% of unexploxed minerals of ~~India~~ the world making it a key location for economic, mining and geo-strategic positioning

Arctic Paradox

Arctic paradox is that despite huge abundance of valuable resources in arctic it is unexploxed due to

1) Non-consensus among nations
2) Poor technology for better exploxation
3) Difficult conditions for survival

Arctic is surrounded by 8 countries but it is unlike Antarctica which is a global common

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

· Distribution of mineral and energy sources in Arctic

* Availability of high quality coal due to formation of land mass during carboniferous period, similar to Canadian shield

* Abundance of Iron ore and manganese and other heavy materials in the arctic region

* Possibility of presence of rare earth minerals such as Yttrium, Scandinium leading to higher availability

* Possibility of cement ore and other lighter elements is being explored

Energy Sources

(1) Proven reserve of crude oil due

to perfect geo-climatic conditions of development

* Natural gas and shale gas reserves in the central-western region

* Renewable energy sources such as wind energy due to presence of polar jet stream

Challenges in Arctic exploration

(1) Environmental degradation
(2) Reduce albedo of earth
(3) Disrupt the oceanic movement of water
(4) Lack of global consensus

Thus, Arctic policy, 2021 by India is a step in right direction for environmental safeguardedness and safety of own geo-strategic interests for India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent report by IPCC, mentioned that the 'Hindu-Kush region' has been melting at the speed of 35% faster since last 3-4 decades challenging the belief of Karakoram Anomaly

Causes of Cryosphere change
- → Rise in GHG emissions
- → Reduction in albedo level
- → Presence of black soot
- → Loss of biodiversity leading to permanent changes
- ↓ Increase in Construction & tourism

Impact of cryosphere changes on ecosystem

★ Change in the river paths due

to speeding flow of water

* Fresh water scarcity, especially in high population countries like India, Bangladesh, Pakistan

* Reduce albedo of earth, leading to disruption in 'heat budget of earth'

* Change in climatic patterns leading to abnormal precipitations, cold waves

* Chances of higher heat waves in April - June month in north-Indian regions

* Loss of bio-diversity such as cold climate animals and trees

* Poor availability of natural farming law due to huge melting of glaciers

* Rise in floods and natural disasters

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Talking the threat

(1) Information and data collection
↳ Identify key drivers of melting
↳ Vulnerable zones

(2) National and International collaborations for specific goals to save cryosphere
E.g. Secure himalayas Initiative

(3) Environment Impact assessment (EIA) for formation of new dams, constructions

(4) Reduction in overall GHG emissions
↳ More renewable energy
↳ Carbon trading mechanism

(5) Community awareness and reduction in factories, tourism near mountains

Cryosphere is key to maintain balance in ecosystem, multi-pronged strategy to tackle the issues is need of the hour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In a recent report by UNEP, Urban flooding has been regarded as the top 20 most threatening disaster across the globe

Causes of Urban flooding

- Increase in Urbanisation (35% in India)
- Poor planning and sewage management
- Low percolation capacity of urban concrete land
- Faulty housing and excessive Industries
- Poor funding with Urban local bodies (0.9% of GDP)

Risk to Urban ecosystem

(1) Threat of life of humans as population density in urban areas

is very high.

E.g. 15,000/ Km^2 in Delhi

★ Threat to Industries and power plants due to excessive floods

★ Poor water management, leading to filling of water on roads, public places.

E.g. Mumbai roads in monsoon

★ Urban transport is not flood resistant leading to stoppage of economy

★ Urban areas contributed 66% of GDP but poor funding with municipalities leading to sub-optimal water management

★ Rise of housing as abundance of migratory population in urban area

★ Non-presence of trees, wetlands, worsens the impact of floods and disrupt the recovery mechanism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on Critical Infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Stoppage of banks, stock markets leading to effects on entire economy
  E.g. Bombay stock markets get impacted due to high floods
* Offices of key organisations and political leaders in urban area
  E.g. Parliament building, RBI office
* Problem in electricity and power infrastructure
* Disruption in basic amenities such as network, Internet connectivity due to floods

With Indian Urban population poised to grow to 60% by 2050, effective urban planning, capacity enhancement and community participation will be needed

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent cases of Illegal Sand mining in bihar, Utterpradesh and haryana has depicted the critical role of sustainable sand mining in overall economic development and ecosystem services

Role of Sand mining in economic development

* Cheap construction material leading to better provisioning of housing to poor

* Generate employment in rural areas especially of MGNREGA workers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Reduce disruption in river flow and chances of flooding through sustainable sand mining

* Raise the fertility of soil bottom layer due to spread to alluvial elements on the soil

Ecosystem services

* Improve the overall quality of land by eradicating the top layer of sand

* Reduce GHG emissions of cement factories due to provision of construction material

* Localised use lead to community development and less excessive exploitation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Problems in Sand mining in India

- Poor regulatory mechanism
- Business - bureaucratic nexus
- Lack of good performance by companies involved
- Lack of Usage of new age technology
- Low wages to workers

Suggestions

* Swift implementation of existing provisions under Environment protection act, 1986
* Guidelines and Vulnerability zone maping
* National Sand mining policy formation.

Thus, Sustainable sand mining is key for employement, raw material as well as safeguarding the entire land ecosystem (SDG 13: Life on land)

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to world economic forum, Urbanisation rate in India is passed ..to grow to 60% by 2050 from 35% in 2021

Causes for Unbalanced growth
- → Better employement & education opportunities
- → Basic amenities are available in better manner
- → Scope of social upliftment
- ↓ Poor planning and capacity by local bodies

Challenges due to Unbalanced growth

* Drainge and Urban Flooding Issues due to poor planning in Urban areas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Environmental degration due to heavy construction is leading water scarcity, Air pollution.

* Problem of adequate housing, especially for poor migrant population

E.g. More than 40% of Migrants in Delhi are homeless (NFHS-5)

* Provisioning of adequate health and education facilities is a big challenge due to huge burden

Need for Urban Planning and Capacity

* Planning on traffic management due to heavy Congestion in Delhi, Mumbai

* Emerging disasters such as Urban flooding, Water scarcity

E.g. Zero day Vulunerability in Chennai

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Empowerment of local community is needed for localised solution

* Integrated water management and clean water availability

Government Interventions

- SMART City program
- AMRUT Yojna
- National Urban livelihood mission
- Urban Rozgar Yojna
- 74th CAA

Thus, we need better devolution of resources, localised planning, capacity enhancement of communities and involvement of experts and other stakeholders to make India a truly urbanised country

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminists movements in India started even befor Independence such as bharat stree mandal, women congress and has continued to play key role in gender equality and women empowerment

Poor Inclusivity and upper-class psyche of feminist movements

* Participation of educated middle class or upper class women
* Major participation from bengal, bombay, madras in past and urban cities (Delhi, cheenai, Kolkata) in present day

☆ More focus on rights in accordance with western philosophy and disregarding Indian ancient traditions

E.g. Marriage as Dharma in Indian tradition, which life-long Companionship in western traditions

☆ Poor participation of tribals and low concern for tribal rights

☆ workplace movements are confined to only in interest of few women

E.g. Female labour force participation is 21% and out of which 2/3 employed in Agriculture

☆ Following western precedents and sometimes toxic ~~masculanity~~ feminity

E.g. Smoking of cigarette as women empowerment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

/Inclusive and Indianised character/

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Organisations such as 'SEWA' and women SHGs have been developed from grassroot village level

* Civil society participation such as Kudambshree in Kerala reflect the upliftment of vulnerable section of women

* Role of women as goddess by Raja Rammohan ray, women movements is unique in Indian traditions

* More focus on political and economic empowerment lead to women suffrage right from Independence

Women movements have taken Inspirations from western nations, however wider participation of tribal women (Santhals), rural women (Chipko) is unique to Indian culture

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1173117

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH GOEL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Rajendra - Place
DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, 15th finance commission have raised concerns over rationalisation of subjects in 7th schedule of Indian constitution

7th schedule

- Union list (100 subject)
- State list (66 subjects)
- Concurrent list (52 subject)

Need for change in 7th schedule

* Excessive powers to central government making the goal of balanced regional development difficult

* To enforce federalism in true spirit

E.g. In 1950s it was needed to have centralising powers but it is no more needed

* Encroachment of parliament in concurrent list, destabilise the policy of state

* Improvement in 3Fs (Funds, functions, functionaries for maintaining equality

* Need for reform due to different parties at centre and states

Sarkaria Commission & Punchi Commission

1. Raise the size of concurrent list
2. Minimise Interference of parliament in concurrent list
3. Provisions for states leading to better devolution of finance

Thus, to achieve true federalism, we must implement the suggestions given by NCRWC, Sarkaria, Punchii Commission.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In recent report by NCRB, 4.6 crore cases are pending across lower and higher judiciary. There is 39% vacancies in high courts

Online dispute resolution
→ Use of ICT in disputes resolution
→ SUVAS and SUPACE by Supreme Court
→ National Judicial data grid

Advantages

* Improve accessibility is dispute resolution (Article 39-A)
* Better availability of experts in all the judiciaries
* Solve the problem of high vacancies

* Quick resolution of cases improve 'Ease of doing business'

* Less requirement of physical Infrastructure

* Reduce caste-bias in local Judiciary and lok adalat

Challages

(1) Digital divide, as only 32% Internet penetration in rural area

(2) Data security and right to privacy concerns (Article-21)

(3) Lack of awareness among vulnerable sections

(4) Poor training of Judges

(5) Does not solve the key issue of Corruption, vacancies

Thus, Right to free legal aid (39-A) can be given better push through online dispute resolution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7th schedule and article 246 of Indian constitution delineate the powers for centre and state to ensure federalism in true spirit

Faultlines in centre-state relations

(1) Financial powers (Ar-279-A GST) where state complaint of having unfair devolution

(2) Lack of usage of complete justice powers (Ar-136, 142) by the Supreme Court

(3) Usage of central law enforcement agencies (CBI, CVC, NIA), creating problems in devolution of powers

(4) Frequent usage of president rule (Article 356, 365)

↳ More than 100 times since Independence

(5) Local bodies devolution of powers in minuscule, as state demand more devolution to them by centre

(6) Lowering the status of rajya sabha by passing the bills as money bill route (Article – 110)

Solutions →

Sarkaria Commission
- More subjects in Concurrent list
- Governor should be outside the state
- Strengthen Inter-state Council

↓

Punchi Commission
* Mutas Mutandi in Governor appointment and removal

Thus, Centre-state relations need an overhaul. Cooperative and Competitive federalism is required for all round development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to the method used by pressure groups (Business, Activists to influence the policy making through monetary and other means

E.g. Commerce Federation is USA advising for changes in Anti-trust laws.

* In India, Lobbying is against the law

Benefits of lobbying

* Good sources of method to tell the grievances of multiple groups
* Participative policy making, will lead to less spending on law enforcement in later period for the agencies

* Increase foreign direct Investment (FDI) as India performs lowest in law implementation in ease of doing business Index (EODB)

* Reduction in delays in decision making will give support to overall economic development

* Better inputs from Industry experts leading to outcome oriented policy making

Challenges
- → Chances of crony-Capitalism
- → Only big business can influence policies
- → Right of Consumers will be hampered
- → Against socialism propounded in Preamble and Article 38

Thus, lobbying can be introduced, but it must be supported by adequate regulations to minimise corruption

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open source technology refers to applications (APIs) which can be used and modified by any one which is not possible in proprietary technology

Benefits of open source
- → Wider acceptance in possible
- → Raise the level of transparency
- → SMART Governance
- → Improve accessibility in far-flung areas

Reasons for Unrealised potential

(1) Lack of proper awareness among most of the government offices

(2) Poor ~~public~~ Private sector participation due to low efficiency of government softwares

(3) Inadequate cyber-security mechanism

(4) Threat of right to privacy and data leakage (Article 21)

(5) Poor Internet penetration rate in rural areas (32%) vs 51% in overall India

(6) Lack of proper mechanisms

(7) Poor availability of skilled manpower for enhancement in open source apps

Suggestions
- → Incentivise private participa.
- → Replicate the success of UPI, aarogya setu
- → Skilling of people for requisite ability

Thus, for ensuring agile and accessible governance, higher Internet penetration along with proper awareness is required

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India, there are more than 5 lakh NGOs, which helps in social, economic, political domain to ensure better functioning of public and private sector

NGOs as Safety-Valve

(1) Good channel to communicate the grievances of people

E.g. Environmental rights, Bachpan bachao andolan for child labour eradication

(2) Provide expertise in ensuring the policies are designed in accordance with people needs

(3) Role as Safety-Valve as most of the grievances are channelised before becoming too big

E.g. Human rights NGOs in ensuring laws for SC/ST discrimination

(4) Participative governance and Improve accountability of decision makers

(5) Rights for marginalised sections such as Transgender (IPC 377) rights.

Challenges
- Lack of skilled manpower
- Driven by vested interest
- Involvement of foreign parties. E.g. Greenpeace
- Raise burden on Judiciary
- Stop the development process

Thus, NGOs must be publicly financed and an effective body must be formed for transparency and monitoring

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NFHS-5, 1 in 7 people in India is suffering from mental disorders, anxiety and overall mental health issues

Patient centric approach of Mental health care act, 2017

* Free helpline number 24*7 for grievance and doctor connectivity

* Digital healthcare with partnership of NIMHANS and AIIMS

* Raise the mental health infrastructure in top hospitals across the country

* Community engagement programme to spread awareness regarding mental health issues

Reasons for sluggish growth

1. Poor availability of specialised doctors in rural areas
2. Mental disorder seen as 'Taboo' in Indian society
3. Lack of proper awareness regarding mental health issues
   ↳ 56% issues get unaddressed due to non-recognition by patient
4. Lack of private sector participation due to small customer base
5. Non-inclusion in most healthcare insurance scheme

Thus, to achieve best overall human health, public investment, awareness generation role of community, movies, leaders would be extremely critical

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to world economic forum, urbanisation in India is bound to grow to 60% by 2050 from 35% level in 2021

Need for Urban employement guarantee at national level

* Huge Internal migration to urban areas (450 MN, Census 2011)
* High unemployement rates (7.2%) in urban areas as compared to rural areas
* Reduce crime rate in urban areas
* Success of MGNREGA is rural India during COVID-19 (11 crore registrations)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Need for capacity creation in Urban Infrastructure

E.g. Schools, Grey water management

* Reduce the Urban poverty level
* Improvement in human development Indicators such as children education, overall health prospects

Challenges

1. Huge fiscal expenditure, where fiscal deficit already at 6.9% of GDP
2. Poor data records of urban workers
3. Lack of requisite skills in urban workers
4. Already some schemes by state government (Rajasthan shehri rozgar yojna)

Thus, Urban employment must be integrated with AMRUT and SMART city mission to raise overall human development

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is a regional trade and security organisation in bay of bengal region, comprising 22% of global population and 10% of Global GDP

Goal of BIMSTEC
- → Enhancement of trade
- → Regional security
- → Investment in technology
- → Countering terrorism E.g. Golden triangle

Relevance of BIMSTEC for India's aim in Indian ocean region

* Countering China and BRI through better relationship with small eastern countries

* Provide gateway to trade with ASEAN countries

* Effective infrastructure development ensure better trade and environment for relation
  E.g. BBIN - Motor Vehicle agreement

* Ensure role of India as a net security provider (NSP) in Indian ocean region

* Ensure good relations with eastern neighbours as highlighted by external affairs minister

Challenges

- India accused of playing big brother role
- Lack of trade among the nations
- Role of chinese infrastructure in BIMSTEC nations

Thus, BIMSTEC can prove to be a flagbearer in IOR for India, recent power distribution and functions must be implemented in spirit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine was given by former leader IK GUJRAL to have better relationship with all the small and immediate neighbours of India

Relevance of Gujral doctrine

① Role as net security provider in Indian ocean region as doctrine provides for safety of neighbour

② Zero expectations of anything in return from small states (Gujral)
↳ Ensure trust and credibility
↳ Reduce accusation of India as 'Big brother'

③ Countering China and their

'debt trap diplomacy' through support by India

E.g. Trincomalee port in Sri Lanka

* Enhance resources in Indian ocean region to safeguard its trade prospects and geo-strategic aims

* Healthy relations with eastern neighbour ensure reduced illegal infiltration, terrorism, drug trafficking

Challenges

- Dominance of China in Indian ocean region
- New IPEF with exclusion of India
- Lack of fiscal resources to work as Net security provider

Gujral doctrine must be followed to ensure geo-strategic aims and work for Security and growth for all (SAGAR)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Offices of parliament are the key people in Indian parliament to ensure effective and efficient functioning of parliament

Role of officers of Parliament

* Ensure Impartial debate and dissent process.
* Availability of all the documents, gazetes and data is ensured
* Enhance accountability of parliamentarians towards the public
* Provision of all the clerical services for lok sabha speaker and Rajya

· Sable Chairperson

* Ensure all the parliamentary functions are followed in true Spirit

- Question hour
- Privileges
- zero hour
- Publishing new laws in gazette

* Ensure decorum of house to enhance the quality of discussions in the parliament

* Provide the required expertise to MPs for effective functioning

* Key role in budget session to ensure all the clauses are considered and votes

* Keeping track of all the motions (Substantive, Non-Confidence) to ensure Impartiality

Constitutional and statutory Provisions

(1) Appointment must be Impartial and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

and transparent

* Parliamentary Conventions on the requisite tasks and orders

* Statutory provisions under frequent passing of acts by parliament

Challenges

- Frequent accusations of supporting Dominant Party
- Lack of proper expertise
- Poor process in fullfillment of vacancies

Thus "offices of Parliament" must be impartial, transparent and accountable as suggested by NCRWC and punchii commission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में, नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 280 of Indian constitution gives powers to predisent for appointment of finance commission to maintain fiscal federalism

Role in ensuring fiscal federalism

(1) Distribution of tax revenues to states by standard criteria

- Population
- Forest cover
- Income level
- Demographic Performance
- Other criteria

42% devolution (41% + 1% to J&K) for effective functioning of states (15th FC)

(2) Local government grants for ensuring proper functioning

of 73rd CAA and ensuring grassroot democracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Sector specific grants given to ensure holistic development of all sectors

(4) Incentivisation of demographic performance by giving more weightage to state with better demographics

(5) Ensure environmental protection by criteria for forest cover in overall distribution

(6) Suggestion of non-lapsable fund for armed force to make our defence resilient

(7) Suggestion on rationalisation in 7th schedule (Article-246) items

(8) Status of special grants to states

· for balanced regional development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Problems in Finance Commission Suggestions

* Poor focus on backward states such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa

* Demand for higher devolution by states (atleast 50%)

* Imposition of cess and surchase by centre make effective devolution equal to 36%

* Less share of southern states despite better performance on all social indicators like TFR, Literacy rate, IMR, MMR.

Finance commission plays key role in ensuring fiscal federalism, its suggestions must be thoroughly scrutinised for effective functioning

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article - 324 provides rights and responsibility of election commission of India for free and fair election which is essential for functioning democracy

Model Code of Conduct
- → Defines the standards for parties post announcement of election dates
- → No legal backing
- → Ensure requisite powers to election commissions for quick decision making

Benefits of Statutory backing

* Reduce criminalisation of politics
  - ↳ Currently 71 out of 226 Rajya sabha MPs have atleast one criminal case against them

* Deterrance from corrupt practices such as booth capturing, non-filing of required documents

* Raise the powers of election Commission and ensure better accountability of political parties

* Improve faith of people and voters in election commission

* May lead to increase in voter turnout rates due to higher confidence of voters

* Enhance the overall itgrity in the process

* Reduce arbitrariness in decision making

Challenges with legaliy model code of Conduct

(1) Slow the election process by frequent complaints

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Increase burden on judiciary which is already overburdened (4.6 crore pending cases)
* Difficulty in codification as emergence of new type of malpractices
* Problem in controlling social media influencing as the manpower is limited with election commission

Suggestions

- Widen scope of Model Code of Conduction
- Make an enforceable Code of Ethics
- Empower voters by better transparency
- Raise the scope of RPA, 1951

Therefore, model code of conduct need an overhaul as suggested by Dinesh Goswami and Vohra Committee to ensure free and fair elections

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition commission of India is a statutory body under competition act, 2002 which was replacement of MRTP act pre liberalisation

Role of CCI
- Ensure free and fair competition
- Safeguard Consumer rights
- safety to small business, MSMEs
- Role in policy making

Changes by Digital revolution

(1) Advent of big foreign giants like Amazon, walmart potential to reduce business of small shopkeepers

(2) Very heavy discounting by big players give them monopoly powers

e.g. Xiaomi phone listing exclusively on Amazon at heavy discounts

(3) Role of data sharing and data localisation

↳ Use of data by Companies for better targeting

(4) Traditional business receive big hit during lockdown by online e-commerce raised their market shares

(5) Poor Implementation of existing rules for effective Consumer grievance redressal

Changes required in Competition Commission

* Ensure rights of MSMEs, small shopkeepers by monitoring of discounting mechanism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Effective policy of data management
  ↳ Ensure data localisation for better safety of Indian Consumers
* Rise in Surrogate advertisements on online platforms such as Instagram, Youtube
* Online dispute redressal mechanism for better efficiency and satisfaction of Consumers
* Improve the skilling of small sellers for online platforms
  E.g. Training in 'Open national digital Commerce'

Therefore, Competition commission of India must be reformed holistically to ensure fair competition, safeguard Consumer Interests and Improve overall ease of doing business

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle-blowing by Edward Snowden and many others raised the debate on effective whistle-blowing laws in India

Need for whistle blowing laws

(1) whistle blowing ensure transparency in functioning in both private and public sectors

(2) It ensure the accountability of people in power towards all the stakeholders

(3) Improvement in satisfaction of employees in private sector

(4) Raise the faith of citizens in overall governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Safeguards needed

* Currently no specific safeguards
  ↳ Lead to fear among people
  ↳ Destruction of social and professional life of people

* Proper laws will ensure higher confidence to the whistle blowers

* Work as effective deterrance for corrupt people

* Raise participation of people in governance

* Safety and security of company image is ensured if the corrupt practices are revealed in time

Challenges in whistle blowing act

* Prone to misuse, especially in private companies by Independent directors

* Difficulty in codification of laws lead to Ineffective mechanism

WAY FORWARD

(1) Take the basic structure from USA and UK whistleblowing acts

(2) Delegation of powers to regulation agencies in ensuring proper Implementation e.g. CVC (Public sector), SEBI (Private)

Thus, as it is said
" Corruption is the biggest disease
Transparency is the vaccine'

Whistleblowing reforms must be Immediately planned and Implemented for better transparency

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 19 provides the fundamental rights to form cooperatives which materialise the Article 43B (Gandhian directive principle) to raise employment and balanced regional development

Benefits of Cooperatives

- Employment generation
  E.g. AMUL, lijjat papad
- Women empowerment
- Raise saving habits
- Balanced development

Reasons behind poor performance

☆ Lack of proper training and skilling leading to sub-optimal

output generation

E.g. Only 5% of Indian (15-59 Age) are formally skilled

(2) Dependence on Informal moneylenders despite microfinancing Institutions

(3) Poor Investment by public sector in Infrastructure development

(4) Low level of Industry - Agriculture linkages leading to poor food processing which is labour Intensive

(5) Governance Issues as dual control of state and central govern.

(6) Problems of Inter-state Cooperatives in seamless trade due to Conflicting regulation

(7) Poor awareness on technology and new age business

(8) Lack of Scalability due to low support by private sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(9) Prevalence of caste-religion Stereotypes leading to restriction in functioning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms by Government

* Legal status and fundamental right to form cooperatives (Article 19)
* Priority sector lending norms by RBI for cooperatives to ensure cheap and quality finance
* Online portals for public sector procurement of goods from cooperatives
  E.g. 22% of GDP goes for public procurement
* Provision of cold storage, warehouses
* Adequate ~~the~~ training ~~through~~ online platforms for efficiency

Cooperatives are the future to reap the benefits of demographic dividend and ensuring social harmony in the society

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to recent NFHS, 50% of health expenditure is out of pocket leading to poor health indicators such as 57% anameia rate in women and 101st rank in global hunger Index

Role of public private partnership in health care system

* Reduce the gap in Infrastructure such as low Doctor-patient ratio, beds per person ratio
* Improvement in research & development (R&D) as public sector spend merely 0.67% of GDP on R&D

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Participation in Insurance sector to ensure health Insurance for missing middle sector (Middle 40%)

	Missing Middle	Bottom 50%
Top 10% High class own Insurance	Niti aayog working paper	Ayushmann bharat

* Improve the overall quality of disease surveillance system by better operational management of private sector

* Effective usage of distribution network of government e.g. PHCs in village which are overlooked by private Players

* Raise overall financing leading to proper allocation of resources

* Better quality of service in government hospitals by adopting practices from private hospitals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

★ Role in Sanitation (WASH) for reducing the chances of diseases

Challenges

- → Crony capitalism
- → Profit motive of private sector
- → Inefficiency in PPP model in other areas
- → Lack of services in rural areas by private sector
- → Lack of effective regulations in health care system

Suggestions

- Clearly stating the expectations
- Effective rule making
- More powers for regulatory bodies
- CAG Audit mandatory

Thus, to be $5 trillion economy good health and well being (SDGs) is the first step towards success

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New education policy, 2020 was announced to change the entire education system and ensure Right to education (Article 21-A) and healthy child development (Article 45)

Vision of NEP, 2020

* Changing the system from (10+2) to (5+3+3+4+2) to ensure health child development
* Three language formula to ensure modernity with sticking to own local traditions
* Enhancement of freedom in undergra-duate course through credit system and scope for studying multiple subjects

* Eradication of boards examination to reduce pressure on students
* More focus on applied learning and reduce the scope of rote learning
  E.g. 10 bag less days per year
* Enhancing the overall research quotient of Indian education by Independent monitoring mechanism
* More participation of foreign universities for curriculum enhancement
* Focus on teacher training through PM- DISHA
* Use of digital mode of education to raise the accessibility

Need for effective Integration with other government initiatives

(1) Ensure education of all (Sarva Shikha abhiyan) to ensure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Inclusivity and overall development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Focus on Foundational language and Numeracy (FLN) to reduce learning poverty

E.g. 71% of 10 year old students cannot read basic texts (world bank)

* Focus on empowering accreditation agencies such as UGC, NAAC

* Schemes for social upliftement like Girls hostel scheme, Scholarship for SC/ST must be Integrated

* Teacher training Institutes governance mechanism must be made more transparent

* Revamping of Mid-day meal scheme to enhance children nutrition

Thus, education is a basic human right (SDG 4), NEP, 2020 must be implemented in transparent and effective manner to ensure best human development of each citizens

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

More than 50% of global trade and 70% of oil trade pass through making it one of the most important regions from economic and geo-strategic framework

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework
- → Formed by US and allies
- → Non-inclusion of India in IPEF
- → Countering china and full economic and strategic objectives

Importance of IPEF

(1) Reduce the role of china is making the region vulunerable

(2) Safety to small Island states (SIDS) against the

big super powers

(3) Ensure UNCLOS is followed and sustainable management of oceanic resources

(4) Making the Indo-pacific region important in the eyes of entire globe
↳ Participation of countries from all continents

(5) Harness the potential of economic growth in South-east asia, India and better investments

(6) Collective security through IPEF ensure democratic work order in high seas

Indian Concerns for IPEF

* Exclusion of India despite being a key country for Indo-pacific

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Threaten the role of India as 'Net security provider' in the region.

* Dual standards of USA in being QUAD fellow member and exclusion in IPEF

* Domination of western nations leading to threat to Indian sovereignity

E.g. Diego Garcia Island issue between UK and Mauritius

* Raise the number of naval, nuclear ships in the neighbourhood

Suggestions

India must follow SAGAR (Security & growth for all)

Issue based coalition with USA, EU, Japan

Gujral Doctrine for small island states

Thus, IPEF can prove to be a boon for economic growth in Indo-pacific. India must remain 'Net security provider' in Indian ocean region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

0. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to world economic forum, 50% of all jobs in 2040 are not invented and 35% of today's jobs would be diluted in next 2 decades.

All thanks to digital revolution and emerging strategic technology

New emerging technologies
- → AI/ML for Industrial revolution 4.0
- → Use of blockchain and cryptocurrency in payment.
- → Space technology for research and warfare
- → Nuclear fusion technology (E.g. Tokamak device)
- → Renewable energy technolgy E.g. Tesla, Blue Origin

Priority areas for India for effective techno-diplomacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Identify core areas where India has competitive advantage
  E.g. Space research by ISRO

* Investment in critical Infrastructure technology
  E.g. Semi-Conductor chip making

* Renewable energy sources and become the global guide to achieve Net zero goal

* Research on rare-earth minerals which is currently dominated by China

* Data privacy and data localisation issues by effective dealing with USA, EU

* Diversification of buyers and suppliers of new technology defence equipment
  E.g. 48% imports of defence spending alone from russia

* Skilling Indian manpower and reverse brain drain for better technology companies in India

Complexities in new technology
- → Increasing participation of non-state actors in terrorism
- → Issues with data security
- → Interference in election of other nations E.g. Cambridge analytica case
- → Small nations winning battles through modern technology E.g. Israel, Ukraine

WAY AHEAD for India

* Form Issue based Coalitions
* Focus on priorities of domestic population

Thus, to emerge as 'VISHWA GURU' in 21st century, harnessing the potential of new age technology is extremely essential

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1173117

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH GOEL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Rajinder Nagar-Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fiscal policy refers to the policy of Income (Taxable & Non-tax Income) and spending (Revenue expenditure & Capital expenditure) to achieve goals of overall development

Tool to reduce Income Inequality (SDG 10)

1. Progressive taxation policy to reduce the income disparity
2. More focus on direct taxes such as wealth tax, Corporate tax and less on Indirect tax (GST)
   ↳ Because Indirect tax hurt poor the most
3. Direct benefit transfer to provide minimum level of Income
4. Spending on human development such as education, health, Sanitation

(5) Provision of public goods & Infrastructure to enhance farmers' Income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tool to reduce poverty (SDG-1)

(1) Provision of employement (MGNREGA, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna)

(2) Food security through PDS, Mid-day meal

(3) Support of small business & MSME

(4) Urbanisation such as SMART city, National urban livelihood mission

Challenges
- Poor Implementation of scheme (for every ₹ spent, only 15 paise reach beneficiary)
- Huge fiscal deficit (5.9% of GDP)
- Lower tax compliance

Thus, fiscal policy must be guided by FRBM act, 2003 and NK Singh Committee report for overall human development

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In India, 1.08 HA is the average landownership size, where 86% of farmers own land less than 2 HA

Benefits of digitization of land records

(1) Reduce disputes as there are multiple claims on one land parcel

(2) Better government targeting of schemes such as MSP, DBT, PM-Kissan (₹6,000 / year)

(3) Better land resource planning leading to rise in overall productive

(4) Easy to form cooperatives and diversification of overall cropping pattern

(5) Reduce arbitrariness in decision making by Judiciary

(6) Faster claims for Insurance under PM-Krishi sinchai and Fasal bima yojna
↳ Reduce pressure on Judiciary

Government Interventions

(1) Svamitva scheme by using drones to map the land parcel

(2) Model land leasing act, 2013 by NITI aayog for saving the interest of tenants

(3) Mandatory land registration for Insurance and other schemes

Thus, to solve the land distribution issue which started with 1st Constitution amendment act, 1951, digitisation is the way forward

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Recent 15th finance commission cautioned on the election freebies and excess subsidies, which can result in sub-national bankruptcy

E.g. Telangana spend 35% of total budget on freebies & subsidies

Need for subsidy rationalisation

(1) Recommendation by FRBM, act 2003 to have 20% Debt to GDP for states
↳ Current ratio is 35% debt to GDP

(2) Huge fiscal deficit leads to less fiscal space for development projects
↳ Leads to Intergenerational Inequity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Psychological issue as excess subsidy deter people to do hard work

(4) Poor targeting leading to 80% of subsidies in agriculture reaching to rich farmers (NITI aayog)

(5) Fiscal Consolidation is required to reduce crowding out of private investment

[Government Intervention]

- FRBM act 2003
- Limits on way & means advance by RBI
- Regular audit of schemes by NITI

Thus, effective targeting and outcome based subsidies must be kept, rest of the money should be utilised in formation of Capital assets & human development

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India support 17% of work population, but have only 4% of freshwater resources. Agriculture Consume 80% of all the freshwater resources (NITI aayog)

Benefits of Micro Irrigation

(1) Reduce water wastage leading to better groundwater resources
↳ water exploitation in haryana, Punjab has crossed 100%

(2) Improve land quality using fertigation, sprinkler Irrigation
↳ Reduce chance of soil run-off

(3) Reduce electricity bill and Irrigation subsidies of the government

↳ Money saved can be utilised in Infrastructure (warehousing, Cold storage)

(4) Raise productivity and profitability by "Per drop more crop".

(5) 24*7 availability of water make agriculture less risky
↳ 65% of agriculture is still rainfed and monsoon dependent

(6) Improve overall condition of crop diversification choices due to efficient training under PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna

PM KSY provision

- Irrigation facility of every farmer
- Land resource efficiency
- Per drop more crop
- Training to farmers

Thus, Irrigation in India must be made more efficient through technology and investment in public infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना, चाहिए
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According to recent UNEP report, world will have more plastic than fishes in the ocean, further excaberation de-oxygenation in Oceans

Resource & expertise of India

(1) Scientific missions such as Deep Ocean mission by Indian Scientists
↳ Potential to understand key drivers of climate change

(2) Ships and Submarine in Indo-pacific leading to better control over the oceanic resources

(3) Good collaboration with small Island states through Gujral doctrine (Mauritius, Sri lanka, Diego Garcia)

↳ lead to effective coordination

(4) Cutting edge technology to understand the oceans better

Assisting pacific small Island states

* Provide research expertise
* Climate resilient Infrastructure such as sea-walls
* Better training in disaster management in collaboration with Coalition for disaster resilience (CDRI)
* Provide required Investment for sustainable development

Thus, with technical, research expertise and good collaboration, India can be a disaster resilience partner in pacific small Islands

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In India, 59% of area is prone to earthquake, 61% to floods and it losses 1.2% of GDP each year due to multitude of disasters (NDMA)

Rationale for DMP- MoPR

(1) Raise community participation by capacity enhancement in terms of Knowledge, Infrastructure, food, water

(2) Better zone mapping due to local level knowledge can be utilised

(3) Use of 'community as the first responder' and effective

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- training of SHGs, NGOs, PRIs
  E.g. Kudambshree saved thousand of lives in Kerala floods, 2020

(4) Reduction in response time leading to safety of material and manpower

(5) Effective rehabilitation mechanism with community involvement

Provisions of DMP- MoPR

- Training to local people
- Standard operating procedure (SOP)
- Localised resource planning
- More funds devolution by Finance Commission

Thus, to build disaster resilience, we must implement principles of CDRI in each village and capacity enhancement of each community

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Emerging and disruptive technologies refers to novel technologies to exploit loopholes in the system and using it against the country to destabilise it

E.g. ① Use of Cryptocurrency for terrorism funding

② AI/ML to rig national elections

③ Spyware to destabilise critical Infrastructure

Implication from EDT for Internal security

① Difficulty in tracing and Intelligence collection leading to huge Vulnerabilities

(2) Lack of skilled manpower in India for effective regulations

E.g. Cyber security, drone delivery of small arms

(3) Poor regulation mechanism as new technologies emerge every few years

(4) Lack of good coordination among various agencies (NIA, ED, BSF, Armed forces, RAW, IB) leading to silos of information

(5) Threat to national sovereignity and effective functioning especially by state actors

E.g. Chinese firm hacking Indian electricity grid

(6) ~~Mat~~ May lead to chaos creation due to social media extremism, biases.

Suggestions

- Investment in R&D
- Proper Coordination among all agencies
- Global collaboration
- Infrastructure Investment

To save India from state & non-state actors, effective coordination and swift implementation of existing mechanism is needed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Out of total $76 bn spending on defence major chunk come from Imports with 48% dependency on Russia alone

Recent Brahmos deal with Phillipines $375 mn is a step in right direction to enhance defence exports

Impediments in defence exports

(1) Extremely low efficiency of public sector units, & Ordanance factory boards (OFBs)

(2) Extremely low spending on R&D (0.6% of GDP)

(3) Lack of skilled manpower for new Innovation and effective Implementation

(4) Image of India as a ~~peacef~~ peace-loving nation lead to problems in defence contracts

(5) Poor private sector participation leads to

- Low efficiency
- Lack of finance
- Poor Innovations

(6) Lack of collaborations with countries for sharing of defence technology

Steps by Government

(1) Corporatisation of Ordinance factory boards (OFBs)

(2) 100% FDI allowed in Defence under automatic route

(3) Doubling of research funding in DRDO

(4) New scholarships for defence Innovation

(5) Investment in Capital Infrastructure

Thus, to emerge as 'Net security Provider' defence exports must be enhanced to $50bn by 2030

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Space debris refers to the leftover part of space vehicles, satellite, leading to accumulation in space

Issues with space debris

(1) Kessler syndrome which states space debris rises at increasing rate

(2) Problems in launching new satellite especially in low earth orbit (LEO)

↳ NASA studies depict more than 50% of LEO will be covered by debris by 2035

(3) International space station can get destroyed due to speeding movement of debris

(4) Difficulty in space observation by telescope due

to vision Interference by Debris

(5) Threat to new human-missions such as GAGANYAAN

(6) Problems in satellite Internet facilities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons for space debris

- No Global Consensus & regulation
- Excessive private sector participation
- Rising demand of satellites in low earth orbit (LEO)

Steps taken

(1) NETRA mission to capture the debris

(2) NASA usage of Net capture of the debris

(3) Electronic roads for destruction in space

(4) Outer space treaty to make re-usable satellites launch vehicles

Thus, the issue of space debris can be resolved through global cooperation and investment in technology

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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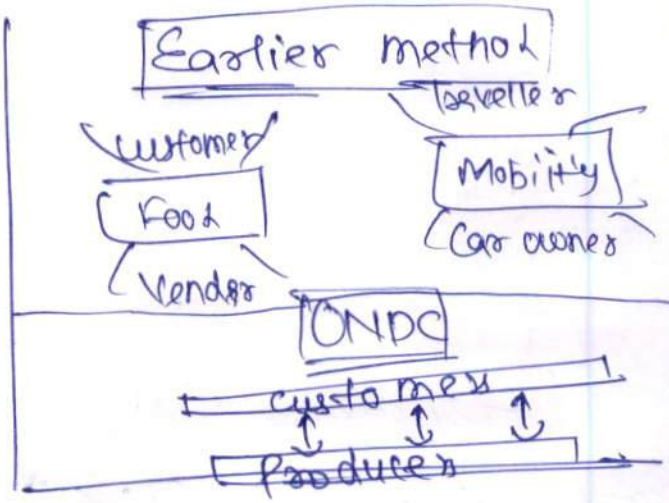
According to FICCI report, India is 8th largest e-commerce market with share as 15% of entire retail market

Existing problem with e-commerce

(1) Monopolistic tendencies of big players such as Amazon, Flipkart
(2) Very high delivery charge and costly loyalty program
(3) Major focus on urban area and tier-1,2 cities, with neglect of rural areas
(4) Loss of market to small players and MSME business

ONDC (open national digital commerce) is an open source platform to radically change the e-commerce market on similar lines as UPI



Benefits of ONDC

1. Reducing monopolising tendencies of big players due to opening up
2. More choices and better prices to small customers
3. Development of MSME & small business due to higher sales
4. Seamless interaction between customer and producer

Challenges

- Upfront cost
- Lack of awareness
- Problem in localised delivery

ONDC is a welcome reform to make Indian e-commerce in top 3 by 2025 (NITI)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fisheries is a sunrise Industries contributing to 1.2% of overall GDP. PM-Matsya Sampada Yojna plans to raise fisheries exports to ₹ 1,00,000 crore by 2024-25

Agreement at WTO on fisheries subsidies

* Fisheries subsidies was originally part of Doha Development agenda 2001 which remained unresolved

* In recent summit, agreement has been made to phase out of fisheries subsidy in a phased manner

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Rationale of WTO fisheries agreement

- Reduce exploitation of fisheries resources
- free & fair trade, especially for small states
- Sustainable development of fisheries industries

Concerns of India regarding agreement

1. Huge subsidies by Developed Countries (Canada, Japan) through Investment route which was not considered at WTO
2. Very high population dependence on fishing business on both Inland (60%) and sea (40%) fishing
3. Difficulty in Competing against other big players due to high

logistics cost.

(4) Lack of good physical Infrastructure (cold storage supply chain) leading to huge wastage

(5) No special Concession to developing countries despite being at disadvantage of the agreement

[Suggestions]

- Rationalisation of Subsidies by more Investment in Infrastructure
- Use direct benefit transfer which is excluded at WTO
- Effective Implementation of blue revolution & Krishi Sampada Yojna

Thus, fisheries dispute at WTO must be resolved by keeping case of poor nations as they have higher population dependency and labour Intensity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid annuity model refers to the model used in PPP for financing the projects

Hybrid Annuity model

E.g.

40% of project cost as Upfront payment — Small Yearly Payments — as annuity

Year 1 Year-2 ...

Bullet Payments

Advantages of Hybrid annuity model

* Solve the Immediate need of finances as only small amount is paid as lump sum Initially

* Reduce is risk in the project due to sequential payment

* More Incentives for private sector to improve project quality due to better accountability

* Improve operational efficiency as majority of annuities are paid from project revenues

E.g. User cost at toll plaza used to payback annuity

* Best amalgamation of government support and private sector efficiency

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Reasons for moderated Interest

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(1) Delay in annuity payment leading to further financing issue for private contractors

(2) Low Interest rate (Time value of money) given since all payment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

. is not upfront

(3) Poor awareness among many private sector players about the real mechanism of annuity model

(4) Issues of working capital financing as raw material costs, labour costs have to be paid immediately and full compensation

Suggestions
- → Improve awareness about HAM by standardisation of overall mechanism
- → Higher rate of Interest (implicit) on annuities for good incentives
- → Regular payment with due penalty on delays

Thus, hybrid annuity model is the future of PPP, it must be harnessed through effective collaboration and learning best practices from Japan, USA, UK.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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More than ₹5 lakh crore was spent on food subsidies alone in FY-21, out of which major chunk goes to MSP and PDS system (Ministry of food)

MSP in India
- Announced for kharif & rabi crops well in advance
- Total 22 crops + FRP for sugarcane
- Procurement by government through APMC markets
- ↓ Provide floor price to save farmers' interest

Economic Unsustainability of MSP

★ Very high subsidy burden and

· mostly benefitting rich farmers instead of small farmers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Reduce scope of public investment in agriculture (5% of Agro GDP) leading to less infrastructure

* Continuous fiscal deficit due to huge amount of subsidies

* High wastages in FCI godowns (20% - 40%, NITI aayog)

Unsustainability from Ecological perspective

(1) Excessive procurement of wheat & rice
↳ fall in ground water level (Punjab, Haryana with more than 100% exploitation)
↳ Reduce efficiency of land

(2) Non-diversification of crops leading to food insecurity

(3) Excessive pesticides and fertilisers leading to over-pollution

(4) Stubble burning in winters due to immediate sowing of wheat post Kharif

(5) Poor focus on millets, pulses which raise fertility of land

Alternative approaches to MSP

Shanta Kumar committee recommendation

(1) Diversify procurement by focusing more on eastern states as compared to rich states

(2) Consider price differential payment scheme (PM-AASHA) to reduce leakages

(3) More procurement of pulses, millets to ensure land security & food security

(4) Raise private sector participation by reforming APMC acts

Thus, MSP regime must be reformed as suggested by NITI aayog working paper to make it more inclusive, fiscally sustainable and ecologically oriented.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In a recent NITI aayog report, buffer stock is India face (20% - 40%) wastages annually with huge hunger as shown by 101st rank in global hunger Index

Reasons for overflow of food grains

* Lack of proper warehousing capabilities in the agriculture mandies
* Over-procurement due to unlimited wheat-rice procurement under MSP regime
* Poor Implementation of PDS mechanism leading to

Paradoxical results

Excess food stock — Nutrition Insecurity (52% of women anaemic)

At the same time

* Decentralisation in FCI procurement and shift of excess stock in central warehouses
  ↳ Leads to low coordination between Centre and States

* Poor APMC market mechanism leading to Inefficient procurement
  ↳ Monopsony of few buyers in the APMC market

* Bad export policy with excessive focus on domestic food security without any real threat
  ↳ Recent wheat ban

~~Probe~~ Buffer stock system

* Procurement by FCI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- by private players as well as government agents

* Major source of procurement is APMC market

* Low accountability of FCI due to excessive budgetary allocation

Suggestions to Improve buffer stock

(1) Demarcation of FCI functions

Procurement | Storage | Distribution

→ it will lead to specialisation

(2) Improve warehousing Infrastructure with more public Investment (PM Krishi Sampada Yojna)

(3) Private sector participation in procurement, Contract farming

Thus, buffer stock must be maintained with the aim of lowest wastages, nutrition security and good remuneration to farmers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In India, there are 12 major ports and 187 minor ports. 90% of trade by volume is through ports Infrastructure

Importance of making mega ports by 2047

- Reduction in logistics cost (13% to 7% of GDP)
- Improve manufacturing and heavy weight exports
- Raise credibility of Port Governance
- Enhance private sector participation

Challenges faced by Ports

(1) Outdated technology leading to

· Very high turnover time (3 to 5 days as compared to 36 hours in China)

(2) Lack of good Infrastructure such as cold storages, warehousing, grading, packaging

(3) Poor skilling of port management making exports more costly

(4) High level of corruption and smuggling due to business-bureaucracy nexus

(5) Geographically, eastern port does not have Indented Continental shelf
↳ E.g. Paradwip port, Kolkata port

(6) Less connection with sea lanes of communication. E.g. Ships goes to Colombo port instead of Kochi port

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to Improve port Infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Enhance Infrastructure Investment under SAGARMALA project

(2) Development of dry ports (Supporting ports) for better forward-backward linkages

(3) Improve governance mechanism by effective regulations

(4) Raise autonomy and Improve private sector participation

E.g. Major port Service authorities act 2021

(5) Learning from chinese ports, rotterdam ports, florida ports

(6) Digitalisation of all the Infrastructure

Thus, to reach $1 Trillion export target, improving port efficiency is urgently required

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to recent report by UNFCCC, per capita carbon emissions of USA is atleast 6 times and europe atleast 10 times as high as India.

How Inequality in Income and wealth lead to Carbon Inequality

* Poor energy resources for usage
* Less consumption ability due to low per capita Income
* Low availability of modern day service. E.g. AC, Refrigerator

Significance of Adressing Carbon Inequality for India

(1) Improve standard of living for the

Citizens by better availability of basic resources

(2) Raise manufacturing capacity which can result in better export earnings

(3) Improvement in quantity & quality of jobs leading to overall reaping of demographic dividend

(4) Intra-Country Carbon Inequality has to be adressed as Urban metro cities carbon consumption is 8 times higher than rural area

(5) Better utilisation of resources such as energy generation, electricity mining lead to better availabity of goods & services

(6) Raise overall Infrastructure such as roads, railways, Ports through

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bharatmala, SAGARMALA etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Suggestions to achieve Carbon equality

(1) Following principle of Common and differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) at UNFCCC
↳ emerge as leader of poor nations

(2) Investment in public Infrastructure

(3) Carbon trading mechanism
E.g. Perform achieve & trade (PAT) scheme

(4) Reduce overall carbon Intensity by Incentives to renewable energy
E.g. PM-KUSUM, PM-FME

(5) Better availability of public goods at affordable prices at secure Inequality in Consumption

Thus, global collaboration, data collection, carbon trading and renewable energy is needed to improve on the carbon equality for all

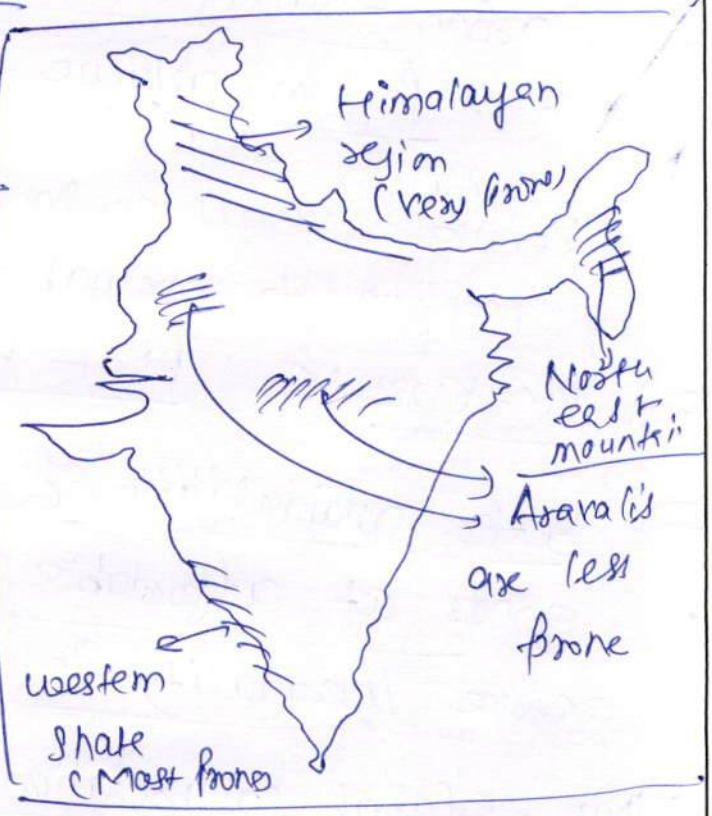
17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NDMA, more than 59% of Indian hilly area is prone to landslides due to anthropogenic and natural reasons

Problems in current paradigm

(1) Excessive construction in hilly areas for tourism, dams, roads, highways



(2) Low adherence to environment Impact assessment (EIA) leading to non-enforcement of laws

(3) Rising pollution and GHG emission in hilly areas lead to faster river flow leading to higher chances of land slides

(4) Multiplicity of agencies leading to poor Infrastructure development
E.g. Lack of disaster resilient building code

(5) Poor Vulnerability zone mapping and low technology usage leads to Inefficient data collection

(6) Lack of community capacity enhancement for disaster resilience and recovery

(7) Unavailability of skilled professionals in road construction mapping to minimise disaster occurence.

Some Improvements in last decade

* Formation of walls and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nets to reduce soil run-off

* National afforestation campaign to strengthen the grip of land
* Minimising net dams formation especially in Himachal, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Karnataka

Despite, improvement cases of landslides have increased by 100% in last 2 decades

Suggestions
- → Better vulnerability zone mapping
- → Reduce dams construction
- → Swift Implementation of environment Impact Assessment
- → Formation of location specific building codes

Thus, reduction in manpower & material loss can be only achieved through modern technology usage and Improved Coordination mechanism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

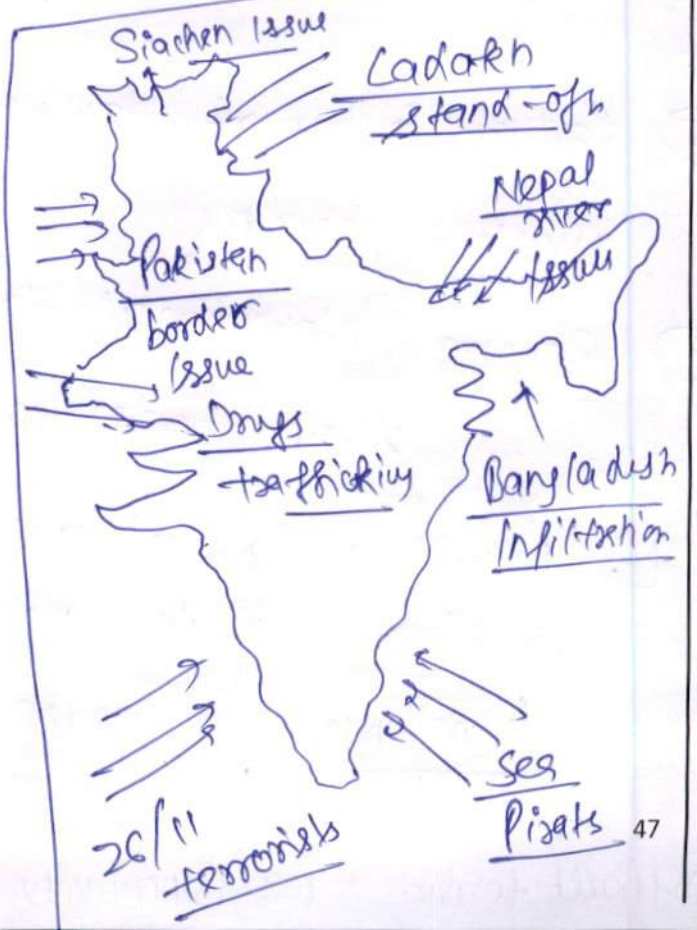
With Golden crescent on west, Golden triange on east, and bad neighbours (China, Pakistan), border management is top most priority of Indian defence forces

Need of SMART BORDER MANAGEMENT

(1) Maintain sovereignity & security of India

especially from China and Pakistan

(2) Reduce drug trafficking



from Golden triangle and Golden Cresent

(3) Reduce Illegal Infiltration from bangladesh, Nepal, bhutan
↳ Raise Crimat rate
↳ Destruction of local demography

(4) Maintain good relationship with eastern neighbours and BIMSTEC
↳ formation of BBIN- Motor Vehicle agreement

(5) Reduce inflow of terrorism from western borders

(6) Secure International trade with China on Siliguri border post
↳ Maritime coastal guard to save from pirates and terrorists

Challenges in border management

Difficult terrian | Poor Connectivity | Lack of adequate resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Government Interventions

(1) SMART fencing of 100 km on Pakistan border
↳ CCTV camera, Automatic radar system

(2) Vibrant Village programme to develop village infrastructure surrounding borders

(3) CIBMS (Comprehensive Integrated border management system) for free and effective Information flow

(4) Operation SADBAWNA by BSF to have humane touch with local people
↳ Education, health

(5) Use of Satellite Internet for effective communication

Thus, we need to use modern technology such as AI/ML, Blockchain for better monitoring and quick action in border management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In a recent report by FATF, global GDP takes a hit of 1.5% due to money laundering and other organised crimes

Linkages between Globalisation & money laundering

* Ease in placement of money due to presence of tax havens such as Panama, Singapore
* Difficulty in traceability of money due to multiple transaction forming a transaction web
* New avenues for big MNCs to save taxes and tax evasion

through offices in tax (Low) countries leading to Base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS)

★ Globalised banks (HSBC, JPMC, Goldmann sachs) have been accused to funding terrorism initiatives through illegal transfer of money

★ Rising speed of transcations (Paypal, SWIFT network) reduce the scope for law enforment agencies

★ Differentiated taxation laws of countries lead to difficulty in conviction of criminals

E.g. Nirav modi - Mehul choksi scam

Initiatives to Combat it

National level

(i) Prevention of money laundering act, 2002

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Money laundering under UAPA act which have connection with Havala and terrorism

(3) Enforcement directorate for monitoring and investigation of cases

(4) Finance Intelligence unit (FIU) for technology related Intelligence

(5) Special task force with officers from CBI, NIA, ED

International Initiatives

(1) Financial action task force (FATF) to reduce terrorism connection

(2) OECD, global minimum tax to eradicate base erosion & profit shifting

(3) Consensus at UN Council of organised crime (UNCOC)

Thus, to reduce money laundering global collaboration and national law implementation is immediately needed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a key player in space research, satellite launch with have 2.1% share of $400bn space industry

Changes in global norms

Past assumptions of India

- More focus on research
- Non-use of space as warfare axis
- Lack of commercial share in space industry
- Overhaul of satellite launch mechanism

Changes in global norms

(1) Space colonisation and using

Space as 4th battle ground

★ Advent of commercial interest in space by private companies such as Blue Origin, SpaceX

★ Global collaboration to achieve greater heights and search for life

E.g. James webb space telescope with collaboration of NASA and Canada

★ Sharing of space technology for development of overall research prospects

Indian collaborations in space

- NISAR Mission (NASA-India)
- GLONASS (Russia-India)
- JAXA (Japan, India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Artemis accords & India's Stand

Artemis accords is an USA led Initiative for global collaboration in space research with specific focus on moon

India's stand

1. India is not part of Artemis record
2. India wants Independence of decision making
3. It might encroach the research of ISRO scientists
4. Poor commercial benefits for India

Loss due to non-Artemis nation

- Global isolation in space
- Loss sharing of new technology
- Hurt techno-diplomacy of India

Thus with recent announcement of GAGANYAAN mission launch (2023), India must see all the options objectively to serve best interests

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

EAL